

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT TACOMA

10 HADEEL J.,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 NANCY BERRYHILL, Deputy  
14 Commissioner of Social Security for  
Operations,

15 Defendant.  
16

CASE NO. 2:18-cv-00050-JRC

ORDER ON PLAINTIFF'S  
COMPLAINT

17 This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), Fed. R. Civ. P. 73 and Local  
18 Magistrate Judge Rule MJR 13. *See also* Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate  
19 Judge, Dkt. 2. This matter has been fully briefed. *See* Dkts. 10 and 13.

20 After considering and reviewing the record, the Court finds the ALJ appropriately (1)  
21 concluded that plaintiff's polyneuropathy impairment was not severe; (2) excluded the need for a  
22 cane or rolling walker from plaintiff's residual functional capacity; and (3) identified sufficient  
23  
24

1 numbers of jobs plaintiff could perform in the national economy in spite of English limitations.  
2 Therefore, this matter is affirmed pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. §405 (g).  
3

#### 4 BACKGROUND

5 Plaintiff, Hadeel J., was 25 years old on August 1, 2014, the alleged date of disability  
6 onset. *See* AR 139. Plaintiff went to school until the seventh grade while living in Iraq, and took  
7 classes in English as a second language for two and a half months after moving to the United  
8 States in 2012. AR 42-43 and 139. Although there is evidence showing plaintiff has at times used  
9 an interpreter, she testified that she knows some English. *See* AR 43. She worked part time  
10 packaging and shipping items for a delivery company from October 2013 to November 2013,  
11 and worked part time as a home health caretaker from April 2014 to July 2014. AR 164, 199, and  
12 44. Plaintiff alleges that she left her job as a home health caretaker due to diabetes and the onset  
13 of pain in her back. AR 44. At the time of the application for disability benefits, plaintiff lived  
14 with her husband and their two young children then ages one and four, the older of whom has  
15 special needs. AR 140. According to the ALJ, plaintiff has at least the severe impairments of  
16 degenerative disc disease, depressive disorder, and somatoform disorder. AR 12.  
17

#### 18 PROCEDURAL HISTORY

19 Plaintiff's application for Supplemental Security Income ("SSI") benefits pursuant to 42  
20 U.S.C. § 1382(a) (Title XVI) of the Social Security Act was denied initially and upon  
21 reconsideration. AR 80 and 89. Plaintiff thereafter appeared and testified at a hearing before  
22 Administrative Law Judge Kimberly Boyce ("the ALJ") on September 20, 2016. On November  
23 2, 2016, the ALJ issued a written decision concluding that plaintiff was not disabled pursuant to  
24

1 the Social Security Act. *See* AR 10-21. AR 14. Plaintiff requested review of the ALJ's decision,  
2 and the Social Security Administration Appeals Council denied plaintiff's request for review on  
3 November 8, 2017 (AR 1), making that decision the final agency decision subject to judicial  
4 review. On January 17, 2018, plaintiff filed a complaint in this Court seeking review of the  
5 ALJ's decision. Dkt. 4.

### 6 7 STANDARD OF REVIEW

8 Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court may set aside the Commissioner's denial of  
9 social security benefits if the ALJ's findings are based on legal error or not supported by  
10 substantial evidence in the record as a whole. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1214 n.1 (9th  
11 Cir. 2005) (*citing Tidwell v. Apfel*, 161 F.3d 599, 601 (9th Cir. 1999)).

### 12 13 DISCUSSION

14 Plaintiff seeks reversal of the ALJ's decision and remand for an award of benefits,  
15 arguing the ALJ erred by: (1) finding that plaintiff's polyneuropathy is not a severe impairment;  
16 (2) finding that plaintiff does not require an assistive device to stand and walk and that plaintiff  
17 could stand and walk six hours in a work day; and (3) failing to properly account for plaintiff's  
18 limited English proficiency and other limitations in concluding she could perform work that  
19 exists in significant numbers in the national economy. *See* Dkt. 10.

#### 20 **1. The ALJ's Finding that Plaintiff's Polyneuropathy was not a Severe Impairment**

21 Step-two of the Social Security Administration's evaluation process requires the ALJ to  
22 determine if the claimant "has a medically severe impairment or combination of impairments."  
23 *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1289-90 (9th Cir. 1996) (citation omitted). The step-two  
24

1 determination of whether or not a disability is severe is merely a threshold determination, raising  
2 potentially only a “prima facie case of a disability.” *Hoopai v. Astrue*, 499 F.3d 1071, 1076 (9th  
3 Cir. 2007) (citing *Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1100 (9th Cir. 1999)). In the present case, the  
4 ALJ determined that the record supports a diagnosis of polyneuropathy, but found that the  
5 impairment was not severe. AR 12-13. Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred in finding that her  
6 polyneuropathy was not a severe impairment, and that her polyneuropathy causes greater  
7 limitations than adopted in the ALJ’s analysis of her residual functional capacity.

8 An impairment is “not severe” if it does not “significantly limit” the ability to conduct  
9 basic work activities. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 416.920 (c). “An impairment or combination of  
10 impairments can be found ‘not severe’ only if the evidence establishes a slight abnormality that  
11 has ‘no more than a minimal effect on an individual[’]s ability to work.’” *Smolen v. Chater*, 80  
12 F.3d 1273, 1290 (9th Cir. 1996) (*quoting Yuckert v. Bowen*, 841 F.2d 303, 306 (9th Cir. 1988)).

13 Here, the ALJ relied on a series of treatment notes from late 2014 to assess the severity of  
14 plaintiff’s polyneuropathy. These treatment notes generally expressed intact functionality and  
15 physicians’ doubts about the severity and/or cause of plaintiff’s alleged symptoms. *See* AR 12-13  
16 (*citing* AR 209-28, 246, 248, and 262-64). On October 3, 2014 William Harris Likosky, MD saw  
17 plaintiff at the request of her primary care physician for an opinion regarding neuropathy. AR  
18 249. Dr. Likosky noted that plaintiff’s neurological physical exam was challenging “as it is  
19 highly functional.” AR 251. According to Dr. Likosky, plaintiff’s balance and gait were  
20 “impaired by weakness and what appears to be pain.” AR 251. Although she displayed distal and  
21 proximal weakness, Dr. Likosky noted that her “exertion is only partial as with effort she can  
22 squeeze her hand much better than she demonstrates initially[,]” and he noted that “[t]he  
23 variability in exertion argues for a major component of functionality.” *Id.* Dr. Likosky concluded  
24

1 that the nature and cause of plaintiff's weakness is not clear, and asked that she be admitted for  
2 her worsening state and to rule out cord lesion. AR 252.

3 On the same day, plaintiff was seen by Alan James Verlander, MD. Plaintiff presented  
4 with two and a half months of leg and arm numbness, weakness, and pain, as well as lower back  
5 pain, incontinence, and double vision. Dr. Verlander noted that plaintiff's symptoms suggest  
6 polyneuropathy, but that her exam was highly functional, and that he was "highly suspicious of  
7 presentation." AR 209. The next day, Dr. Verlander completed a discharge summary, noting that  
8 he urged plaintiff to remain as an inpatient to complete further diagnostic testing. While his  
9 discharge notes list a diagnosis of "neuropathy," Dr. Verlander stressed the need of diagnostic  
10 testing to evaluate neuropathy and to rule out a critical cause such as spinal cord compression.  
11 Although he explained that leaving without further evaluation carried the risk of permanent  
12 paralysis and death, plaintiff expressed that she had to leave because there was no one else to  
13 take care of her children. AR 215.

14 On November 18, 2014, plaintiff underwent a neurology exam with William Ellis Berg,  
15 MD. AR 262-264. After completing diagnostic testing, Dr. Berg reported no evidence of a right  
16 sciatic neuropathy, peroneal neuropathy, acute axonal L2-S1 radiculopathy, nor peripheral  
17 neuropathy in the legs. AR 264. Although he noted "there were several muscles with no  
18 demonstrated voluntary units on the needle exam," he opined, "[t]his appears to have been a  
19 volitional issue. . . ." While not ruling out a prior nerve injury, he concluded there was "no  
20 evidence of an active nerve injury." *Id.*

21 On December 1, 2014, Dr. Likosky reported a follow up visit with plaintiff to go over her  
22 EMG results and to discuss her worsening numbness. Plaintiff reported weakness, feeling bad,  
23 and urinary incontinence. Dr. Likosky noted that although plaintiff described a fairly severe  
24

1 |   paresthetic status and weakness, “a portion of her weakness may be related to inadequate effort  
2 |   but as always some uncertainty remains.” AR 248. Dr. Likosky noted that her EMG showed no  
3 |   overt abnormalities, and that he discussed plaintiff’s condition with his inpatient team and with  
4 |   Dr. Berg, “who feel her effort is the issue.” AR 246. The treatment reports by Dr. Berg, Dr.  
5 |   Likosky, and Dr. Verlander all tend to suggest that plaintiff’s neuropathy is not the cause of her  
6 |   symptoms, and therefore has no more than a minimal effect on plaintiff’s ability to work. In light  
7 |   of these treatment reports, substantial evidence supports the ALJ’s finding that plaintiff’s  
8 |   neuropathy is not severe.

9 |         Plaintiff contends the ALJ ignored Dr. Verlander’s October 4, 2014 neuropathy diagnosis  
10 |   and his grave warnings regarding the risks of leaving without further attention. Dkt. 10 at 4-5.  
11 |   Plaintiff argues that if her condition were not severe, neither Dr. Verlander nor Dr. Likosky  
12 |   would have insisted on a course of action as extreme as inpatient treatment. Dkt. 10 4-5 (*citing*  
13 |   AR 213-215); Dkt. 10 at 7 (*citing* AR 251-252). However, there is a reasonable inference that the  
14 |   gravity of Dr. Verlander and Dr. Likosky’s recommendations relate to the urgent need for further  
15 |   testing to rule out critical causes for plaintiff’s condition; and are not expressions as to the  
16 |   severity of plaintiff’s polyneuropathy. Plaintiff later obtained diagnostic testing, which showed  
17 |   benign results. *See* AR 262-264.

18 |         Plaintiff further contends that the ALJ erroneously interpreted raw medical evidence in  
19 |   finding her polyneuropathy impairment non-severe. Plaintiff argues the ALJ solely relied on  
20 |   clinical findings, and did not cite interpretation by medical professionals consistent with a  
21 |   finding that plaintiff’s polyneuropathy is non-severe. Judges have been cautioned to resist the  
22 |   temptation to play doctor because lay intuitions about medical phenomena are often wrong.  
23 |   *Schmidt v. Sullivan*, 914 F.2d 117, 118 (7th Cir. 1990). However, the ALJ is responsible for  
24 |

1 resolving ambiguities and conflicts in the medical evidence. *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715,  
2 722 (9th Cir. 1998).

3 Here, while the ALJ cited some clinical findings regarding plaintiff's reflexes, the ALJ  
4 also cited physician interpretations casting doubt on the severity of plaintiff's polyneuropathy.  
5 See AR 12 citing treatment notes at 209, 264, 246, and 248. As noted, Dr. Likosky, Dr. Berg, and  
6 Dr. Verlander all expressed doubt as to plaintiff's polyneuropathy; both Dr. Berg and Dr.  
7 Likosky noted inadequate effort as a possible explanation for plaintiff's weakness. Unlike raw  
8 clinical findings, such as plaintiff's performance on reflex testing, these interpretations discuss in  
9 lay terms doubts as to whether polyneuropathy is the cause of plaintiff's symptoms. Thus, it was  
10 within the ALJ's responsibility to credit the interpretations by Dr. Likosky, Dr. Berg, and Dr.  
11 Verlander. This Court is not inclined to reinterpret the data to reach a different result.

12 Lastly, plaintiff contends that the ALJ's finding regarding her polyneuropathy is not  
13 consistent with diagnoses of neuropathy or polyneuropathy throughout the record. Plaintiff cites  
14 a May 5, 2015 function report issued by her primary care physician Elizabeth Stover, MD, which  
15 notes a diagnosis of peripheral neuropathy with weakness and lists some limitations including  
16 limited ability to lift heavy objects or stand for long periods. See AR 265. Although Dr. Stover's  
17 function report describes limitations that would have more than a minimal effect on plaintiff's  
18 ability to work, it was appropriate for the ALJ to resolve the conflicting medical evidence as to  
19 the severity of plaintiff's polyneuropathy. As noted, the ALJ is responsible for resolving  
20 ambiguities and conflicts in the medical evidence. See *Reddick*, 157 F.3d at 722. When the  
21 opinion from a treating doctor is contradicted by other medial opinions, the treating doctor's  
22 opinion can be rejected "for specific and legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial  
23  
24

1 evidence in the record.” *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1996) (internal citations  
2 omitted).

3 Here, the ALJ gave little weight to Dr. Stover’s opinion because it is inconsistent with  
4 Dr. Stover’s own treatment reports and because of several other inconsistencies throughout the  
5 record. AR 16 and 18. Among these inconsistencies, the ALJ cited a January 7, 2015, report  
6 wherein plaintiff sought treatment presenting with bilateral leg weakness and numbness, among  
7 other problems. AR 242. Mary E. Reif, MD noted that plaintiff arrived with a cane in her right  
8 hand, and was a bit bent forward over the cane, but in general showed “a normal ability to walk.”  
9 Dr. Reif continued, “[h]owever, when I asked her to do any kind of strength testing, she puts out  
10 so little effort that she would not be able to even stand up if she had that as a true strength.” *Id.* at  
11 243. This inconsistency suggests that plaintiff’s effort, and not her neuropathy, is the cause of her  
12 weakness, and is a specific and legitimate reason to disregard Dr. Stover’s opinion.

13 Dr. Stover’s own May 5, 2015 function report gives reason to doubt neuropathy is the  
14 cause of plaintiff’s symptoms. *See* AR 265 (“Peripheral neuropathy—with weakness. Neurology  
15 work-up including labs, MRI of brain and spine, EMG all negative. Symptoms disproportionate  
16 to severity of diabetes. Some inconsistency between history and exam findings—unclear  
17 etiology. ?psychosomatic/conversion disorder”). Furthermore, on May 1, 2015, just five days  
18 before issuing the function report, Dr. Stover reported a visit with plaintiff primarily to address  
19 her diabetes. AR 286. Dr. Stover assessed controlled type two diabetes, depression, and  
20 weakness. Regarding plaintiff’s assessment for weakness, Dr. Stover noted, “as mentioned above  
21 I do believe that this may be a somatoform disorder given negative work-up for organic cause.  
22 Exam seems effort dependent- for example she cannot fully dorsiflex her feet against gravity but  
23 can ambulate without foot drop. Cannot grip my fingers but is able to carry a purse and a cane.”  
24



1 AR 288. To treat plaintiff's weakness, Dr. Stover suggested resuming physical therapy and to  
2 obtain treatment for depression, which is "likely contributing to her neuropathy/weakness . . . ."  
3 *Id.* While Dr. Stover opined that plaintiff suffered from neuropathy with fairly severe limitations,  
4 her own reports imply that plaintiff's neuropathy is not the cause of her limitations. *See* AR 286-  
5 88 and 265. Rather, the inconsistencies between plaintiff's presentation and her abilities suggest  
6 that her effort was the true cause of her weakness. This constitutes a specific and legitimate  
7 reason to disregard Dr. Stover's neuropathy diagnosis and related limitations in the May 5, 2015  
8 function report. Therefore, the ALJ did not err in discounting the neuropathy diagnosis and  
9 related limitations assessed by Dr. Stover.

10 In sum, while the record contains some evidence of polyneuropathy, the substantial  
11 evidence in the record casts significant doubt as to whether plaintiff's polyneuropathy had more  
12 than a minimal effect on plaintiff's ability to work. Therefore, the ALJ did not err in finding  
13 plaintiff's polyneuropathy was not a severe impairment nor in choosing not to incorporate  
14 greater neuropathy related limitations into plaintiff's residual functional capacity (or "RFC").

## 15 **2. The ALJ's Finding's regarding an Assistive Device and Plaintiff's RFC**

16 The ALJ determined, in pertinent part, that plaintiff has the RFC to perform light work  
17 with some limitations related to working at heights and with some limitations in the ability to  
18 climb, stoop, kneel, crouch, and crawl. Light work as defined in in 20 CFR § 416.967(b) includes  
19 lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up  
20 to 10 pounds. A job in this category may require "a good deal of walking or standing . . . ."  
21 Plaintiff contends the ALJ's RFC analysis is flawed because it does not incorporate her need for  
22 an assistive device to stand and walk. She argues that her need for an assistive device is evident  
23  
24

1 from her use of a cane and a prescription for a rolling walker issued by her treating physician,  
2 Elizabeth Stover, MD, on May 1, 2015.

3 A. Cane

4 The ALJ acknowledged plaintiff's testimony regarding use of a cane prescribed by Dr.  
5 Stover, and a treatment note showing that plaintiff reported she sometimes needed to use a cane  
6 to walk. AR 17. However, the ALJ determined that while it was unclear if Dr. Stover prescribed  
7 the cane as medically necessary, Dr. Stover is now urging plaintiff to go to the gym or walk one  
8 half hour at a time.

9 Plaintiff, citing SSR 96-9P, argues the ALJ provided an inadequate basis to find an  
10 assistive device was not medically necessary. SSR 96-9P provides in pertinent part the  
11 following:

12 To find that a hand-held assistive device is medically required, there must be  
13 medical documentation establishing the need for a hand-held assistive device to aid  
14 in walking or standing, and describing the circumstances for which it is needed (i.e.,  
whether all the time, periodically, or only in certain situations; distance and terrain;  
and any other relevant information).

15 SSR 96-9P.

16 Plaintiff's cane related evidence does not meet this standard. Although plaintiff testified  
17 that her cane was prescribed by Dr. Stover roughly two years before the date of the hearing, AR  
18 45, she has not cited medical documentation describing the circumstances for which a cane is  
19 needed. Her failure to do so runs contrary to SSR 96-9P. Furthermore, while Dr. Stover's  
20 encouragement to exercise is not necessarily inconsistent with the need for a cane, the ALJ  
21 properly gave little weight to the limitations assessed by Dr. Stover on account of the  
22 inconsistencies within her assessment as well as inconsistencies between her assessment and  
23 other clinical opinions. *See Supra*, section 1. This is a legitimate reason to discount the need for a  
24

1 cane prescribed by Dr. Stover. In light of these reasons, the ALJ did not err in failing to  
2 incorporate the need for a cane into plaintiff's RFC.

3 B. Rolling Walker

4 Plaintiff next argues that her need for an assistive device is evident from a May 1, 2015  
5 prescription for a rolling walker. However, this too fails to establish that use of an assistive  
6 device was medically necessary under SSR 96-9P. The prescription does not describe the  
7 circumstances for which the rolling walker is needed, *see* AR 312, and plaintiff has not cited  
8 other documentation to establish the rolling walker's medical necessity under SSR 96-9P. While  
9 the prescription suggests that it was issued regarding plaintiff's diagnosis of "Weakness," Dr.  
10 Stover's treatment notes dated the same day as the prescription state that plaintiff's exam seemed  
11 "effort dependent" and add that plaintiff's depression is "likely contributing to her  
12 neuropathy/weakness . . . ." AR 288. These findings undercut the inference that the rolling  
13 walker was medically necessary. Furthermore, there is a reasonable inference that Dr. Stover  
14 prescribed the rolling walker for use of no more than four days. *See* AR 312. The prescription  
15 lists a "Start Date" of May 1, 2015, and an "End Date" of May 4, 2015. *Id.* The short duration of  
16 use does not suggest ongoing need of a rolling walker. Lastly, as discussed above, the ALJ  
17 properly gave little weight to the limitations assessed by Dr. Stover, and therefore had good  
18 reason to discount the need of a rolling walker prescribed by Dr. Stover. Under these  
19 circumstances, the ALJ did not err in choosing not to incorporate the need for an assistive device  
20 into plaintiff's RFC.

21 Plaintiff counters that even if the prescription is somewhat vague, the ALJ was obliged at  
22 the oral hearing to inquire further into the circumstances of the rolling walker's use. However, in  
23 the case at hand, the ALJ adequately developed the record without inquiry into a rolling walker.  
24

1 “An ALJ’s duty to develop the record further is triggered only when there is ambiguous evidence  
2 or when the record is inadequate to allow for proper evaluation of the evidence.” *Mayes v.*  
3 *Massanari*, 276 F.3d 453, 459-60 (9th Cir. 2001)(internal citations omitted). Where the record,  
4 taken as a whole, is adequate to evaluate a claimant’s alleged impairment, the ALJ’s duty to  
5 develop the record is not implicated. *See id.*; *see also Baghoomian v. Astrue*, 319 Fed. Appx.  
6 563, 566 (9th Cir. 2009).

7 Here, counsel was present to represent plaintiff’s interests at the oral hearing. *See* AR 38.  
8 Plaintiff arrived to the hearing with a cane, and the ALJ inquired into plaintiff’s use of a cane,  
9 AR 44, as well as her daily activities. AR 49. However, plaintiff never mentioned using a rolling  
10 walker. *See* AR 36-56. The only cited reference to a rolling walker is the May 1, 2015  
11 prescription issued by Dr. Stover. The four-day length of the prescription, the lack of other  
12 references to a rolling walker, and the reasons to discount limitations assessed by Dr. Stover  
13 suggest the rolling walker prescription is not probative. Under these circumstances, the record  
14 was neither ambiguous nor inadequate to allow for proper consideration of the evidence.

15 Plaintiff also argues that the ALJ erred in finding that plaintiff could stand for the  
16 requisite time to perform light work. However, plaintiff advances no argument for this limitation  
17 independent from the arguments that the ALJ erred in assessing her neuropathy and her need for  
18 a cane or rolling walker. As neither argument succeeds, the ALJ did not err in choosing not to  
19 incorporate further limitations into plaintiff’s RFC.

20 **3. Whether there were Substantial Jobs available in the National Economy given**  
21 **Plaintiff’s Limited English Proficiency.**

22 At the fifth and final stage of the disability determination process, the burden shifts to the  
23 Commissioner of the Social Security Administration to prove that the plaintiff can perform other  
24

1 work in the national economy, given her age, education, RFC, and past work experience. *See*  
2 *Bowen v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 146 n.5 (1987). Work in the national economy means work  
3 existing in significant numbers either in the region where such individual lives or in several  
4 regions of the country. 42 U.S.C §423(d)(2)(B).

5 Plaintiff contends that the Vocational Expert (“VE”) did not identify sufficient jobs  
6 plaintiff could perform in light of her English limitations.<sup>1</sup> The regulations provide that a  
7 person’s ability to communicate in English is considered when evaluating what work, if any, she  
8 can do. 20 C.F.R. § 416.964(b)(5). Here, while the VE initially identified jobs without  
9 consideration of English limitations, the ALJ subsequently questioned the VE regarding jobs  
10 with a “sit/stand option at the sedentary or light level that have little or no English language  
11 requirement[.]” AR 62. The VE identified the job of final assembler, which requires unskilled,  
12 sedentary work, and has a language level of one. *Id.* According to the VE, a language level of  
13 one means an estimated first to third grade English level. *Id.* However, the VE clarified that these  
14 “language [requirements] may be pretty negligible[.]” *Id.* The VE testified that 30,000 positions  
15 for final assembler exist across the country, and 700 positions exist in Washington State. *Id.*

16 Plaintiff argues these do not constitute adequate numbers of jobs. However, plaintiff has  
17 not identified authority in which similar totals were found to be too few. *See* Dkt. 10 at 12-13.  
18 While the Ninth Circuit has not set out a bright line rule for what constitutes a “significant  
19 number” of jobs, 25,000 jobs nationwide has been found to represent a significant number of  
20 jobs in several regions of the country. *Gutierrez v. Commissioner of Social Sec.*, 740 F.3d 519,  
21 528-529. As explained above, “work which exists in the national economy” can be satisfied by

---

22  
23 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff also argues that the VE failed to identify sufficient jobs in light of her need for an assistive device and  
24 limitation to sedentary work. However, as the ALJ did not err in determining plaintiff’s physical RFC, further  
arguments with respect to her physical limitations are moot.

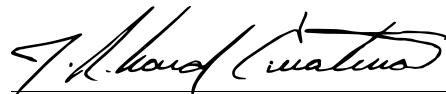
1 “work which exists in significant numbers *either* in the region where such individual lives *or* in  
2 several regions of the country.” *Id. at 528* (internal citations and quotations omitted). Here, the  
3 VE identified at least 30,000 jobs nationwide that could be performed with English limitations.  
4 As this surpasses the 25,000 jobs nationwide the Ninth Circuit found “significant,” the numbers  
5 of jobs relied upon by the ALJ were sufficient.

6  
7 CONCLUSION

8 Based on these reasons and the relevant record, this matter is hereby **AFFIRMED**  
9 pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

10 **JUDGMENT** should be for **DEFENDANT** and the case should be closed.

11 Dated this 9th day of January, 2019.

12  
13  
14 

15 J. Richard Creatura  
16 United States Magistrate Judge  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24